

THE TAXES OF AN EMPIRE

Cost of Government Under Various Administrations.

The Per Capita Expense to the People of the United States Has Risen From 91 Cents in 1790 to More Than \$9 in 1900—Only \$2.45 During President Buchanan's Term.

The cost of government in the United States has increased from 91 cents per capita in 1790 to \$9 per capita in 1900. The per capita cost of government in 1890 was \$2.45. Imperialism means taxation.

In 1790 the United States had a population of 3,929,214, and the entire expenses of the National Government amounted to \$2,707,436. This was just 91 cents per capita for the entire national expenses. In 1802, when Jefferson was President, the country had a population of 5,308,483 people, and the entire expenses of the Government amounted to \$13,270,487. The calculation properly made showed that the per capita expenses of the Government at that period did not exceed \$2.45.

In 1890 Andrew Jackson was President of the United States and the population had grown to 12,866,020, and the total national expenditures amounted to \$24,585,281.

At this period of American history the per capita tax for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Government was only \$1.90; that in reality, instead of expenses increasing per capita under Jackson's administration, the per capita expenses had decreased 50 cents. The general average up to this period will compare favorably with these instances. In 1860, at the close of Buchanan's Administration, there had been no material increase in the per capita expenses of the Government.

At that time the population of the United States was 31,443,221 and the entire expenses of the Government amounted to only \$77,055,125. Considering the population in comparison to the expenditures, the per capita tax of the United States for the entire expenses of the Government was only \$2.45. There had really been a decrease in our per capita expenses in Mr. Buchanan's Administration of 4 cents per capita over the Administration of Mr. Jefferson.

Up to the commencement of the civil war the United States had continued the rigid economy which had characterized the early history of the Government. While we grew in wealth and population, the general expenses of the Government did not outgrow our increased population, but expenditures and increased population kept pace with each other. The per capita expenses of the Government at no time exceeded \$2.60 per capita. In 1900 the cost had risen to \$9 per capita.

Senator Clay of Georgia in preparing an exhibit of the expenses of the Government under various Administrations, says in part:

"In 1875 we had a population of 43,951,000. The expenses of the Government at that time was \$6.25 per capita. This was ten years after the close of Mr. Jefferson's Administration, and the expenditures were denounced as extravagant and unnecessary."

"In 1878 we had a population of 47,598,000 and the expenses of the Government had been reduced from \$6.25 per capita to \$4.38, a decrease of \$1.87 per capita. In 1884 we had a population of 54,911,000 and the total expenditures of the Government was \$4.29 per capita. In 1888 the population had grown to 59,574,000 people; the expenditures of the Government cost the people of the United States \$4.38 per capita. In 1891 our population had grown to 61,002,000 and our expenditures were \$5.53 per capita. In 1895, the close of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, our population was 71,232,000 and the entire expenses of the Government cost the people of the United States \$4.94 per capita."

"The Peace Treaty with Spain was ratified February 6, 1899, and the war with Spain was ended and the Government of the United States was thought open to be at peace. A careful examination, however, of our expenditures for the year 1899 shows a cost to the people of the United States of \$7.94 per capita. This was not seen to be the taxpayers of the United States, to meet the expenditures of our Government for the year 1899, pay to the Treasury of the United States \$7.97 per capita. The head of a family, with a wife and five children, at this rate would pay to support the National Government \$48 per year, or \$4.00 per month, or \$1.33 per day, or \$0.55 per hour, or \$0.09 per minute, or \$0.0015 per second. This is not national taxation, but largely upon what we eat and wear."

"The increased expenditures of our Government at the close of the fiscal year 1899 exceed the expenditures during Mr. Cleveland's Administration \$3.03 per capita. At no period in our history since 1871 will the expenditures of this Government per capita equal the expenditures in 1899. Take the expenditures for 1900 and 1901. The estimates made are as follows:

	1900.	1901.
Agriculture	\$2,127,729.00	\$4,206,257.00
Army	144,677,342.72	127,712,133.55
Naval and military	1,833,078.76	1,805,548.76
Dist. of Col.	2,229,877.47	7,067,555.00
Fortifications	12,131,986.00	11,728,938.00
Indian	7,939,316.41	6,853,526.32
Legislative	24,055,000.00	25,019,200.00
Military Academy	61,866.90	702,992.90
Navy	47,128,253.08	74,245,529.15
Pensions	116,038,539.00	112,220,221.00
Postoffice	105,224,000.00	110,777,850.00
River and harbor	15,380,341.00	10,933,741.31
Summit civil	31,024,826.75	29,075,050.28
Total regular annual	\$55,235,220.64	\$96,145,028.78
Total per annual appropriations	\$28,678,250.00	\$32,712,320.00
Total reg. & per. appropriations	\$83,913,470.64	\$128,857,348.78

"Supposing the population of the United States for the year 1900 to reach 77,000,000 people, taking into consideration the estimates above set forth, the expenditures of our Government per capita for the year 1900 would be \$9.01. This expenditure for the year 1900 is not taking into consideration the increased population of that year over the preceding year, would be \$9.59 per capita. At this rate the increased expenditures per capita of our Government for the year 1901 would exceed the per capita ex-

penditures of the Government at the close of Mr. Cleveland's Administration \$5.55. In 1896 it cost the people of the United States \$2.45 per capita to pay the expenses of the Government \$4.94. In 1900 it cost them \$7.97. In 1901 it cost them \$9.01 per capita, and in the year 1901, taking the estimates heretofore given, it will cost the people of the United States \$9.59 per capita to meet the expenses of the Government. These estimates do not take into consideration the extraordinary expenses likely to arise by reason of the war now going on in the Philippine Islands, and which is likely to continue indefinitely under the present condition of the nation's affairs. In 1898, thirty years after the close of the civil war, it cost the people of the United States 68 cents per capita to meet the expenses of the pension roll. In 1898 pensions cost the Government 56 cents per capita. In 1891, 98 cents per capita. In 1898, thirty-three years after the civil war, when in all probability more than 60 per cent of the brave soldiers who fought to sustain the National Government are dead and gone, the pension roll cost the people of the United States \$1.98 per capita, and 1899, \$1.83 per capita.

ATTITUDE OF THE NEGRO.

An Open Letter to ex-Representative William Carey, of North Carolina.

The following open letter from Oliver P. Gray, a prominent negro Democrat of Washington, and chairman of the finance committee of the National Negro Democratic Association, has been sent to William Carey, a Republican ex-Representative in Congress from North Carolina, in reply to a speech delivered by Carey at the Republican ratification meeting held recently at Deanwood, District of Columbia.

"We do not for the fact that a large number of our people have neither the leisure nor facilities to study the political questions of the day, and must necessarily repose confidence in leaders like yourself, it would be unnecessary to attack your misleading utterance delivered at Deanwood, District of Columbia."

"You first make the startling announcement that, 'the colored voters should stand by the Republican party, the party of freedom and liberty and prosperity.'"

"Now let the last statement of your prejudices and look only at facts and see if this be true. In the treaty with the Sultan of the Sulu Islands, of which I cannot believe you are ignorant, Mr. McKinley, a Republican President, did not buy and sell absolutely sanctioned human slavery, the details of which, space will not allow me to go into here, but which I shall be glad to say at any time to the public."

"Where there are two forces, a superior and an inferior, and the superior can under penalty compel the obedience of the inferior, the right of the superior to exist is master and the other slave. President McKinley is as truly master over the dark race in the Philippines, in Porto Rico, and in struggling Cuba, as is the Sultan of Turkey, or the Czar of Russia, over their respective subjects; each of the monarchs can dictate laws to his respective subjects and compel obedience by force. The President of the United States is no exception. He has not expressed any redress. Yet the Republican party is the party of liberty, of freedom, and prosperity."

"In the treaty with the Democratic party as trying to 'crush every vestige of our manhood in the South' I suppose you refer to lynchings and disfranchisement in several States. As to disfranchisement let me refer you to some facts of which you are already aware. In 1874, under a Republican President, the constitution of the State of South Carolina was amended, the first precedent of the kind in our history was established, citizens of the District of Columbia were given the right of suffrage, and the franchise in the District was placed in the hands of the people. In 1890, in the State of Mississippi, a constitution was adopted, which resulted in returning to Mr. Parker, a Republican, the right of suffrage. In 1890, the gentleman who four years ago, in a letter to Mr. McKinley, characterized all citizens who desired the elective franchise in the District as 'the riffraff and rabble, spoliemen, and money grabbers.'"

"It will not be forgotten also that only a few months ago the Republicans offered no opposition, if not open encouragement, to the disfranchisement of negroes in the South, providing they could secure a representative of this race in every congressional district in Congress, thereby presenting the opposition to the trust vote and a reduction of the Southern vote in the Electoral College, and consequently entirely eliminating the negro as a factor in politics."

"Now, as to lynchings: While I as well as every other sane man know that Federal authorities will not interfere with the domestic troubles of States and all promises to do so are mere traps set to catch the ignorant negro vote, still it is well to remark that it was only after the most urgent persuasion by a committee appointed by the Afro-American Council that the Republicans agreed to say in their platform, 'Lynchings are to be deplored.'"

"Compare this with the attitude taken by Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, or the Governor of Georgia, or the Ohio Democratic platform of 1896. You have, no doubt, forgotten the communication sent by a reorganization of 'Lily White' Republicans of Louisiana to the Anti-Lynching Society of Boston."

"I believe you will agree with me that no lynching men are not made up of either party, and are not confined any more to Democratic North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, or New York, but are composed of an element whose unchangeable fury can be suppressed by McKinley, Roosevelt, or Tamm, or by Tillman, O'Ferrall, or Chandler. You will also agree that McKinley's election refusing to appoint commissioned negro officers to command negro troops and Roosevelt's malicious and unwarranted libel of the brave negro troops at San Juan, allowed to go unrebuked or endorsed by negroes at the polls in November, will do more to crush manhood and destroy ambition and patriotism in the negro race than all the other causes combined."

GAINS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Republicans Losses in Congressional Elections Looked For.

Even those Republicans who are making predictions more or less extravagant about McKinley admit seriously that the contest for the next House of Representatives will be extremely close, and some say they would not be surprised if the Democrats would gain control.

It remains to be seen what effect a Democratic House would have on the Administration's Philippine policy should it be permitted to continue by McKinley's re-election.

Congress must decide whether the Army will return to its old strength of 25,000 men, but it is possible the Fifty-sixth Congress will determine this no matter how the November election results.

Those who appear to be leaning toward Republicanism, say the McKinley tide will decide the political complexion of the House and the Republican majority will be from fifteen to forty, according to the success of the campaign.

Stops the Cough and Cures the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure cold in one day. No Cough. No Pain. Price 25 cents.

Economy Hall

Wonder what Merz will say today?

We started yesterday one of our old-time bargain-giving events, and the way the menfolk are coming for the extraordinary offerings even exceeded our most hopeful expectations.

Merz & Merz, Tailors, 906 and 928 F St. N.W.

King's Palace Department Stores, 812-814 7th St. and 715 Market Space.

No charge is made for trimming hats, and the untrimmed shape and trimmings sold you at a saving.

With every purchase we give premium stamps free which are redeemable for lovely presents at both stores.

REBUILDING SALE.

Entire building 810 7th to be added.

A gigantic sacrifice of the new season's most fashionable and most desirable merchandise and wearables reduces stocks so that builders may begin the tearing out of walls and the reconstruction of the front.

Unparalleled bargains in every dept.

Child's Dresses, \$1.98.

Children's Colored Dresses, in plaids, stripes and plain effects; waists have button fronts, and Eton jackets; made of fancy plaids; silk yokes; breasted over the shoulder; braid and ribbon trimmed; dresses which cannot be bought for less than \$2.50, and some for no less than \$4. Rebuilding Sale Price, \$1.98.

69c wrappers, 39c.

100 dozen Ladies' Colored Percale Wrappers, in blue and black grounds, in a variety of figured and striped effects; made with fitted waist lining; full length and width; regular cut garments. Rebuilding Sale Price, 39c.

Muslin gowns.

One lot of Empire Gowns; whole front of embroidery with embroidered breasted finished with cambric ruffle, full length and width; regular cut; 75c gown; Rebuilding Price, 59c.

One lot of Ladies' Boot Patterns;

fancy tops, striped, and plain seams; less; warranted fast black; the 19c 6c kind; Rebuilding Price, 5c.

Child's vests.

One lot of plain Merino Vests; fine gauges as follows: Size 10 to 12; 3c on each size; drawers to match.

Waists, 98c.

25 dozen Ladies' Colored Flannel Waists, finished with braided buttons in the new blue, old rose green, garnet, black, lavender; the \$1.50 waist 98c will go at.....

39c corsets, 19c.

One lot of Heavy Jean Corsets; well strapped; in grey and white; which sell regularly for 39c pair. Rebuilding Sale Price, 19c.

75c Corsets, 39c.

One lot of the new "Globe" Corsets, made of satin and jean cloth; heavily strapped; double-stitched front; in pink, blue, black, grey and white; which sell regularly for 75c everywhere. To go for 39c pair.

\$1 corsets, 69c.

A lot of Corsets, of such makes as "W. B.," "R. & G.," and Warner's; in white, drab, and black; for long and short figures; with lace-trimmed tops and bottoms. Rebuilding Price Sale, 69c.

Sacrifices in hats and ribbons.

25c ribbons, 11c.

Ribbons which are every thread pure silk and 3 1/2 and 4 inches wide, and in the newest and handsomest shades in ten different patterns, as well as white, every store in town is selling at 11c to go for 25c.

\$1 Velvet hats, 59c

The fashionable Velvet Hats, in all the new shapes, including short-back sailors, which every store in town is selling at 11c to go for 59c.

75c and \$1 hats, 39c

600 Trimmed Walking Hats—the new season's newest effects, in grey, castor, black blue, and brown—with plain and polka dot bands—75c and \$1 elsewhere. Rebuilding sale price, 39c.

Sacrifices in skirts.

130 \$3 skirts, \$1.19

130 of those Rich, Lustrous Plain and Figured Black Brilliantine Skirts, with velvet binding and percale lining, to go at \$1.19, instead of \$3.

61 \$4 skirts, \$1.98.

61 Plain and Plain Back Rainy Day Skirts—in Oxford and medium dark grey—inverted pleat backs—stitched buttons—to go at \$1.98, instead of \$4.

200 \$5 skirts, \$2.98

200 Ladies' Skirts, embracing all the latest back rainy day skirts and walking skirts of black brilliantine, home-spun and serges—inverted pleat back—new flare—\$2.98 instead of \$5.

New fall suits up to \$12.50 for \$7.50.

The lot embraces suits of homespun, of Venetian cloth, and of cheviot serges, in black, grey, and Oxford, in blouse, box, and tight-fitting effects, both plain and braid trimmed and satin trimmed. Choice, \$7.50 instead of \$12.50.

Suits worth \$10, \$12, and \$15 for \$5.50.

Made of Venetian cloth, of coverts, of cheviot serges, of grey camel's hair—in tight-fitting, Eton, and double-breasted silk-lined jackets, with inverted and box pleat backs, and you know it is only a small matter to convert the box pleat into a single-breasted if you desire it. In the lot are also some misses' suits which will go at the same price—\$5.

best speakers of the county. The poster of the meeting contains the following:

"Patriotism against the Dinner Pail!"

The American is neither a hog nor a jackass, nor yet is he all stomach. The Thirteenth District League is a prosperous and energetic organization and numbers most of the prominent men of the District. Lee is the president, and A. V. Parsons, M. J. Claggett, O. H. P. Clark, S. D. Waters, and Wilton J. Lambert vice presidents. C. M. Heaton and A. E. Snoots are the secretaries, and M. J. Claggett treasurer. Hon. J. R. W. Hardesty, O. B. Clark, G. M. Eccleston, W. A. Johnston, W. E. Hayes, R. L. Waters, O. S. Maus, John W. Rodgers, G. P. D. W. Olds, are the executive committee.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

Demand for Speakers From Many New Democratic Clubs.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—A great demand for speakers is being made upon the Maryland Democratic Association by county Democratic clubs, which have sprung up by the score during the last month. The association has received and supplied requests for speakers for every night this week.

The following clubs, recently organized, have been reported to the association:

Bryan and Stevenson Club of Charles County, at Bel Alton, with Samuel Cox, Jr., president.

Edwin Stevenson, and Camille Club of Third District, Charles County, at Cross Roads, with W. W. Cooley president and W. L. Southernland secretary.

Berlin, Newark and St. Martin's Democratic Club of Worcester County, with Dr. Edward J. Dirickson secretary.

Rock Hall Bryan and Stevenson Club of Kent County, with B. H. Coburn president. Thomas H. Staveland secretary, and Charles W. Satterfield treasurer.

Bryan and Stevenson Club of Sykesville, Carroll county, with F. G. Merceron president.

The Clear Spring Bryan and Stevenson Club, Dry Run, Washington county.

The Bryan and Stevenson Club of Middleton, Frederick county.

The Bryan and Stevenson Campaign Club of Calvert, Cecil county, with John P. Wilson president.

The Bryan, Stevenson, and Talbot Club of the District of Cecil county, Rising Run, with T. B. Gillespie president, and W. M. Pogue corresponding secretary.

DECLINED BY FARQUHAR.

National Party's Presidential Nomination Not Acceptable.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 26.—A. B. Farquhar, a well-known manufacturer of agricultural machinery at York, has declined the nomination for President offered by the Executive Committee of the National party, which Senator Caffery of Louisiana had previously declined.

Mr. Farquhar is a prominent manufacturer at York, Pa., and is sixty-two years old. He is the son of William H. Farquhar, a farmer of Montgomery county, Maryland, and was born there. After studying at an academy in Alexandria, Va., he went to York in 1855 and learned the agricultural implement business. In 1858 he became one of the proprietors of a manufacturing of such implements. He has continued in that business. Mr. Farquhar has written many articles on political economy. He is also the author of a work entitled "Economic and Industrial Delusions."

Eyes and Nose Run Water.—C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had a running eye and nose for many years, and my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it. It relieves in ten minutes. Fifty cents. Sold by P. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets; Edmonds & Williams, Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue—8."

Within the Reach of All.

The poorest need not suffer with constipation and its dreadful consequences. Two cents buys a box of Cascara Candy Cathartic. Druggists, 25c, 50c.

GAS STOVES.

For Cooking and Heating. GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE, 1424 New York Avenue.

WHO IS TO BLAME

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the only kidney remedy, promptly cures. Druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Send six pamphlet telling all about it and its address. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Jinchamton, N. Y.

Anti-Imperialists Ask Him to Be a Congressional Candidate.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Moorfield Storey is being urged by his anti-imperial friends to run as an independent candidate for Congress in the Eleventh, or Newton, district. A meeting will be held at Young's this afternoon under the auspices of the independent voters. The call, which is for a meeting "to consider the expediency of making an independent nomination for Congress," is signed by Winslow Warren, collector of the Port of Boston, Edward Atkinson, and Jerome Jones.

The Republican nomination in this district will go to Samuel L. Powers, of Newton. The Democratic cause will not be held until Wednesday and Thursday of this week and it is probable that their Congress delegations will be unpledged. It has been supposed that the nomination would go to William H. Barker, of Newton, who ran two years ago.

Ex-Senator Hill to Speak.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 26.—The Democratic Club of North Adams received word from ex-Senator David B. Hill accepting the club's invitation to speak in this city. He will address a rally some evening during the week of October 8, and the occasion will be one of the notable events of this campaign.

Daniel Predicts Bryan's Election.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—Senator Daniel passed through here yesterday on his way to Middleburg, where he speaks today. After predicting Bryan's election Senator Daniel said: "I have been urged to go to New York, North Carolina, West Virginia, but I am not sure that I will go to this State."

We want YOU and your FRIENDS to be with us TONIGHT at the OPENING of the "MAN'S STORE."

7:30 to 10:30 p. m.

Music. Reception.

D. J. KAUFMAN,

1005-1007 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Don't Try To Wash

—your curtains and blankets—send them to us and we'll see that they're sent home spotless. We have all the most modern machinery and employ the best methods, thus ensuring perfect work. Send a postal or phone us and we'll send you our package.

TOLMAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

Cor. 6th & C.N.W. Phone 1557.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE TREASURER OF PRINCE George county, Md., will collect State and county taxes at 625 F St. n.w., Sept. 27, 28, 29, 1900.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CLUB urgently requests all Maryland Democrats to call on the undersigned at once in reference to registration on Tuesdays, October 2 and 3. Present law entitles many people to vote who were prohibited formerly. HOWARD BOYD, Chairman Executive Committee, Merz Building, or M. F. PEAK, President, 213 Fourth and a-half Street northwest. se25-7t

WE BUY UNDIVIDED INTERESTS IN Real Estate and Perfect Titles. Parties who failed to pay 1898 taxes, and whose property would, can protect them from maturing to a debt and loss of property by calling at the office of WASHINGTON LAW & CLAIMS CO., Room 7, 472 Louisiana Avenue northwest, city. se15-4m

DIED.

HUYCK—On Monday, September 24, 1900, at his late residence, 1727 F Street northwest, MARY MARGARET, wife of Jesse Van Ness Huyck.

Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church Thursday, September 27, 1900, at 10 a. m. Interment private.

WAGNER—On Tuesday, September 25, 1900, at 12:30 p. m., EMIL, beloved husband of the late Eva Wagner, aged fifty-seven years.

Funeral from his late residence, 707 Fifth Street northwest, Friday, September 28, at 9 a. m.; thence to St. Mary's Church, where requiem masses will be offered at 9:30. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. It

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE, Undertaker and Livery. 332 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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